### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sunday excluded). Ten dollars per year, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, Sunday edition included, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must less and packages should be properly senied.

Letters and packages should be properly senied.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—
A0, 46 FLEET STREET,
PARIS OFFICE—NO, 7 STRADA PACE,
KAPLES OFFICE—NO, 7 STRADA PACE,
Subscriptions and ndvertisements will be eccived and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII-----NO. 157

### AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-EVANGELISE. BOWERY THEATRE-ROVING JACK. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-COLONEL SELLER WALLACK'S THEATRE-ROSEDALE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-SNIKE BOOTH'S THEATRE-BENEFIT MATINES COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE-VARIETY. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN-SUMMER CONCERN NEW YORK AQUARIUM-QUERR FISHES. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY.

### TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cloudy and cooler, with heavy rain and brisk but variable winds.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was fairly active, and there was a slight rally in all the principal stocks. Gold opened at 10534, advanced to 1057s and closed at the opening price. Government and railroad bonds were higher, the former being in good demand. Money on call was easy at 2 per cent, and at the close the rate declined to 1 a 112 per cent.

THE BLISSVILLE SWILL MILK merchants are not in a very blissful mood this morning. They were all arrested yesterday.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Cab Company are rolling in. Ten shares were ordered yesterday by telegraph from Massachusetts.

SITTING BULL has become disgusted with the present administration and taken up his residence in Canada. It is to be hoped he has gone

SEVERAL EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS to the authorities and others upon whom the public are in a great measure dependent will be found in the "Complaint Book" this morning.

A Decision involving the powers of the Health Department, and of considerable importance to the owners of property, was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

AT LEAST one kidnapped child has been recovered. Last April a little girl disappeared in Philadelphia and a search in this and other cities resulted in failure. She was found yesterday in St. Louis.

THIRTEEN PERSONS were killed by the tornado at Mount Carmel. There was one miraculous escape. A little boy who was carried over church steeples half a mile in the air lives to tell the story of his experience.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.—The Mosonic Order, all over the country, will be interested in the proceedings of the annual meeting vesterday of the Grand Lodge of this State, which are elsewhere fully reported.

THE POOL SELLERS do not propose to surrender to New Jersey law without a struggle. Yesterday their establishments were in full operation in Hudson county, which so provoked the judicial authorities that fresh warrants will be issued to-day for the arrest of all concerned.

THE WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB closed the smusements at Jerome Park yesterday afternoon with half a dozen interesting games on the club grounds. The threatening weather prevented a very large attendance, but those who braved the elements were well rewarded for the risk they ran.

COLLECTOR ARTHUR yesterday defended the management of the Custom House before the commission, replying particularly to the charges and criticisms of Mr. Barbour. In this way we can get at the real facts in the whole controversy and the government will be able to introduce reforms where reforms are needed.

THE JEROME PARK RACES .- The attendance yesterday at Jerome Park was good and the racing was splendid. The favorites won four times in five. Fugitive, the favorite in the first race, was an easy winner, and in the second, for the Westchester Cup. Tom Ochiltree sustained his high reputation and carried off the prize. The Maryland Stakes went to Zoo Zoo. Shylock won the fourth and Trouble came off victor in the Grand National Steeplechase.

THE FRIENDS of the Molly Maguires who have been sentenced to death are endeavoring to secure a commutation of their sentences. The families of the doomed men are of course entitled to the sympathy of the public, but merey to the men who have been guilty of so many horrible crimes is cruelty to those upon whom they and their associates have for so many years warred. The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons must act firmly and decisively. Our despatches this morning seem to indicate a disposition on their part to yield to the pressure brought to bear on them in favor of the culprits.

THE WEATHER.-The disturbances that have taken place in the regions west of the Alle ghanies have produced a very general rainfall from near the Western Gulf coast to the Middle States and chiefly in the Ohio Valley. A distinct depression is now central in the last named distriet and is gradually moving northeastward toward New York and the New England States. Northward of Nova Scotia the depression of Monday has moved very slowly, with light winds and generally clear weather. Another depression is approaching the Upper Mississippi lley from Montana and Manitoba, attended by an area of decidedly high temperature. The herm of 70 degrees curved southward yesrday in the Mississippi Valley as far as Cairo, nded northward sharply along the west ern shore of Lake Michigan far beyond Fort Garry. A portion of Nova Scotia was also inwithin the area. The highest temperature was in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic ates. The weather in New York to-day will se cloudy and cooler, probably with heavy rain ad brisk but variable winds.

The New Policy Toward Mexico.

The vigorous measures for pursuing the Mexican marauders across the border, advised by Secretary Evarts and adopted by President Hayes and his Cabinet, is assailed by some of the democratic organs as an alarming violation of the constitution. There are two questions to be considered one, whether the policy of Mr. Evarts is proper and justifiable in itself, and the other whether, supposing it to be a correct mode of proceeding on the part of our government, the President has a right to execute it without specific action by Congress. As the assaults on this policy have thus far been directed, not against the right of our government to adopt this mode of redress, but against the right of the President to act without a new and express sanction by Congress, we will discuss this point first. Prima facie, there is a strong presumption that the policy in question is legal, in the fact that it was advised by so eminent a lawyer as Mr. Evarts.

The pursuit of trespassers beyond our frontier without express authorization by Congress is certainly not without precedent. There is in our history one very memorable and conspicuous instance. We refer to the pursuit of the Seminole Indians across the Florida line by General Jackson when Florida still belonged to Spain. That was done without the previous consent of Congress by an administration of remarkable caution and ability. Mr. Monroe, who was then President, was one of the most scrupulous respecters of the constitution that has ever filled that office. John Quincy Adams, his Secretary of State, brought as much learning to such questions as any of his predecessors or successors, and almost every member of that Cabinet was a man of mark. It was with the unanimous consent of that Cabinet that General Jackson was ordered to pursue the troublesome Indians across the frontier into territory belonging to Spain. The Seminoles had their home in Spanish. as the cattle raiders have theirs in Mexican territory. They made incursions for robbery and murder as the Mexican bandits do now. Spain was under an obligation to restrain them, and neglected to fulfil the obligation, as Mexico is bound and fails to restrain her marauders. President Monroe did then, with the full consent of his Cabinet, precisely what President Hayes, with the unanimous support of his official advisers, has now determined to do. If the constitution was not violated by the policy advised by John Quincy Adams it is just as little violated by the policy advised by Secretary Evarts.

Precisely the same objections were raised then as are paraded now, and they were urged with great vehemence. Then, as now, the point of the accusation was that the President had usurped the war power which belongs to Congress. It was maintained that to violate the territory of another nation is an act of war which the President cannot authorize without a plain infringement of the constitution. The subject was taken up in Congress in a fiercely aggressive spirit. Resolutions of censure were introduced, and, after a heated debate of more than three weeks, the administration and General Jackson were sustained by a large majority, although Mr. Clay and many other able men spoke on the side of the assail-

The defenders of the administration maintained that to chase the Indian marauders across the boundary was not an act of war. To be sure, the President cannot employ troops for any purpose without authorization by Congress; but there is a standing law invasions and every hostile incursion into our territory is an invasion. The Supreme Court has decided that "the President is the exclusive and final judge whether the exigency contemplated has arisen" (Martin vs. Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19). The President has therefore complete legal authority to employ troops against hostile incursions into our territory. The statute is not limited to incursions directed by a foreign government. Its language is, "Whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States," &c. It was the intent of this statute to enable the President to employ troops in a recess of Congress or at any time to give full security to people residing on our frontiers against perils to their safety. And our highest judicial tribunal has decided that the President is the final and exclusive judge of such exigencies.

To pursue marauders across the border and punish them in foreign territory is not an act of war. President Mouroe, in his Message to Congress explaining the order to General Jackson, said :- "The right of selfdefence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and individuals; and whether the attack be made by Spain herself or by those who abuse her power its obligation is not the less strong." "In pursuing these savages to a line in the woods it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them." "The power of Spain had ceased to exist over the territory and protection was sought under her title by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not power to prevent." "To have stopped at that line would have given new encouragement to these savages." "In authorizing Major General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain." It is obvious that these quotations are as pertinent to the present question as they were to the crossing of the Florida frontier by the troops of General Jackson.

Secretary Evarts has merely adopted a policy toward Mexico which his predecessor, Secretary Fish, foreshadowed in advance, Anybody who will take the trouble to look through the volumes of Mr. Fish's diplomatic correspondence will see how constant a topic were the troubles on the Rio Grande border. He incessantly called on the government of Mexico to do its duty and stop these raids. The reply was that if a Mexican force were sent to the Rio Grande the soldiers would all desert. Mr. Fish then proposed a convention with Mexico by which | dences of danger are so plain as they have | does and squibs within the city limits, un-

she should consent to the crossing of our troops to capture and punish the marauders. The Mexican government replied that it could not make such a treaty without the consent of its Congress, and that the measure would be too unpopular to have any chance of success. Mr. Fish thereupon gave a significant intimation that unless the thieving murders and arson were stopped the United States would cross the river and punish the criminals without Mexican consent. The imbecility of Mexico in restraining her own citizens constantly tended to this vigorous solution, and Mr. Everts has wisely judged that the time for trifling is past. The new administration agrees with him, and the necessary military order has been issued. There is no intention to seize a part of her territory, no design against her authority and independence, but only a determination to protect our own citizens. We have gone beyond the point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and can no longer permit Mexico to keep a door open for trespassers upon our rights to escape justice. In our pursuit of robbers and murderers we shall not trouble the innocent, and the moment our troops succeed in punishing a marauding party they will forthwith retire within our frontier and leave Mexico unmolested until a new raid occurs. All proceedings of this kind will end as soon as Mexico makes up her mind to do her duty and relieve us of this annoyance.

The War News. The report of the battle at Malajat is one of the stories that if it were confounded with recent war stories generally would have to await confirmation before being fully accepted; but it is worthy of note that reports which tell of crushing defeats of the Turks by the Montenegrins are nearly always true. Rumor seems to trouble herself very little with that remote district, and only the naked report of hard facts is ever heard. In this story there is the usual absence of particulars. But the Montenegrins in the mountains facing the forces coming down from Mostar perhaps found their rear menaced by a Turkish column from Novi-Bazar. Turning upon this it appears likely that they surprised its march. From the extent of the Turkish loss the. column must have been roughly handled. On the other hand, Sulieman Pacha claims to have inflicted a sharp defeat on the Montenegrins and occupied several of their positions. We would attach some credit to this news, but we have not forgotten the story about the recapture of Ardahan.

Our despatch from Rustchuk indicates that views of the difficulty of bridging the river have not been exaggerated. At that point the river is two thousand yards wide, but artillery in the Turkish batteries on the hills behind Rustchuk can send to the bottom the pontoon boats of the Russians at Giurgevo, on the opposite side of the stream. These batteries cannot be less than a thousand yards from the Rustchuk bank, and are thus three thousand yards, or a trifle short of two miles distant from the boats they damage. This is very good practice, certainly, on the part of the Ottoman gunners. These shots may very likely turn out as noteworthy accidents as the one by which the Russian gunners sent a bombshell down a monitor's funnel.

The arrival of the Czar at Ploejesti is now anxiously awaited, and extraordinary precautions continue to be taken insure his safety while travelling on the Roumanian railroads. When the ruler of "all the Russias" takes command of his army we may look for exciting news which empowers him to use troops to repel from the Valley of the Danube. It is evident from the tone of the London Times on Turkey's chances that the possibility of English intervention is now very remote. Indeed, the appearances indicate that Englishmen have made up their minds that the "Sick Man" is at last in a very bad way, and they want to know what is in his will and, above all, to get the custom of his heirs and successors in the estate.

## The Western Tornado.

At 3:25 P. M. on Monday the thriving town of Mount Carmel, Ill., was full of bustle, and its inhabitants and visitors had no thought but of selling and buying or transacting the other business which occupied their attention at the time. At 3:35 P. M. Mount Carmel was in ruins. Fierce flames, fanned by the howling winds. were devouring the wreck of stores, dwellings, schoolhouses and churches, and the streets were strewn with dead and wounded. A tornado had struck the town within the ten minutes and worked all this ruin and death in its midst. Such a sudden and awful calamity has seldom visited any part of this country, and finds a parallel only in the instances where violent earthquakes have in a moment destroyed cities in South or Central America. Although the catastrophe at Mount Carmel, a full account of which is given to-day in our special despatches, was as unexpected as it was dreadful, the cause which produced it was not so, At least the readers of the HERALD had repeated warnings of its approach. On the 29th of May the indications of the development of tornadoes in the West became so strong that we predicted that "local disturbances may be expected in the central districts and the West during the next few days." On the 30th we again called attention to these dangers. Again on the 31st we specified the district in which they would probably occur. On June 1 and 2 our warnings were repeated even more emphatically, because the indications became stronger that violent tornadoes would pass over the region referred to. Hence it is probable that the very sufferers from this fearful tempest had read the HERALD's announcement and commented on it. Now, we do not refer to this for the purpose of claiming credit for a prediction fulfilled, but to show that threatened districts can be warned of the approach of danger. It is as easy as necessary to warn an inland town as it is a seaport of the approach of storms. We therefore suggest to the Signal Service Bureau that this be done for the future. A storm signal hoisted where all can see it will be as important to the farmer and business man as to the sea-going mariner. When the evi-

been in this latest instance we do not see why warnings should not be telegraphed at once to the threatened points.

The Enemies of Rapid Transit. The enemies of rapid transit are the enemies of New York

Who are they? Mr. Purdy, member of the Legislature from Westchester, speke out last night at the rapid transit meeting. He asserted that of the twenty-one members of the lower house from the city of New York only four, Messrs. Ecclesine, Mitchell, O'Hare and Langbein favored rapid transit; and, he added, the city had not one friend among its Senators. Mr. Ecclesine confirmed this statement in general terms. Here, then, is matter for the consideration of the people of New York. The measure which they have most at heart, which is most vitally necessary to the city's growth and prosperity, which is needed to give to the families of the workingmen comfortable and healthful homes, this measure found but four friends among the twenty-one persons elected to represent and care for the interests of the city in the Assembly and not one among the five Senators.

The meeting last night was called to hear from members of the Legislature what were the impediments placed in the way of rapid transit in the last Legislature. Well, if the people of New York want to know, they need only read the reports of the speeches. The enemies of rapid transit-the enemies of New York therefore-included seventeen members of the Assembly from the city, and all its Senators; and standing behind these, according to the testimony of Messrs. Ecclesine and Purdy and Judge Fithian, the horse railroad corporations, and the steam railroad companies which run into the city. "When I saw," said Mr. Ecclesine, "well known Albany corruptionists, known to be in the service of the horse car companies, daily and hourly in conference with certain members, dining them, sitting by them, and sending them notes, and when I saw these men afterward voting against measures intended to further rapid transit"-well. Mr. Ecclesine remarks, he drew his own inference. Mr. Purdy's testimony and Judge Fithian's was to the same

If, therefore, it is true, as Mr. O'Conor wrote, that rapid transit "will give healthful and pleasant homes in rural territory to toiling thousands, and greatly diminish intemperance and vice," we know whom to blame, and whom to hold accountable, that these blessings are denied to our laboring population-the horse car corporations and the recreant Senators and Assemblymen.

If it is true, as Alderman Cowing said, that if we had had rapid transit ten years ago we should now have two hundred thousand people who have left the city in disgust, we know whom to hold responsible for this loss-the horse car corporations and seventeen Assemblymen who were false to the interests of the people who elected them.

If it is true, as Mr. S. E. Chnrch said, that the want of rapid transit costs New York thirty-five millions of dollars a year. in loss of time, while statistics show that New York has gained less in population in the last ten years than any other city in the United States, we now know who has brought upon us these losses—the horse car

While New York has gained but eighty per cent Jersey City has gained 477 per cent in population. There are fifty thousand vacant lots in the city above Fifty-fifth street, and ten miles of vacant water front. For lack of rapid transit the prosperity of New York has been seriously checked and its growth has been brought almost to a stop. It is useful to know who is responsible for these things.

The meeting last night was large and enthusiastic. The resolutions adopted give due credit to the few members of the Legislature who were faithful to the city's interests. We wish they had also named those who were false to them. A committee of fifteen citizens was appointed to watch rapid transit affairs, and to call future meetings of citizens if necessary. We hope every one will read the remarks of Messrs. Purdy and Ecclesine and of Judge Fithian. What they said deserves the careful attention of every inhabitant of New York.

## General Grant's Reception.

General Grant seems to have seen all that is distinguished in London last night at Mr. Pierrepont's. All the Cabinet, except Lord Beaconsfield, who is ill; all the diplomatic corps; all the notables of Parliament, including Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright; many literary lions and a large number of noblemen were present. And yet, the report says, there were nearly as many Americans

as Englishmen. General Grant shook hands with everybody. He has done a good deal of handshaking in the last eight or nine years, and has several times been lamed by the prolonged torture, which he probably thought he had escaped when he left the White House. He may as well resign himself to his fate and shake hands all over Europe, only to begin over again when he gets back

### Fourth of July in the Board of Aldermen.

The presentation of a memorial from the underwriters against the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July flung the Board of Aldermen into hysterics yesterday. Matters could not have gone much worse with the venerable City Fathers if the boys had invaded their room and fired off rockets, crackers, squibs, snakes, chasers and double-headers there and then. We present our condolence to Alderman Cowing-his eloquence might have prevailed had he not been bottled up by points of order.

But after all some good came out of the confusion, for it was discovered that there is already an ordinance prohibiting the firing of almost every known kind of pyrotechnic weapon at any time within the city limits. As with the tramps so with the fireworks-there is no need of a new law. All that is required is to enforce that has been on the books for the last thirteen years. The ordinance relating to fireworks will be found elsewhere. It was passed December 24, 1864, and it prohits the firing of rockets, crackers, torpe-

der a penalty of five dollars for every offence; and the selling or firing of "snakes," "chasers" and "double-headers," under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence. We should like to hear what the Mayor and the police have to say about this ordinance. A delegation of fireworks manufacturers yesterday waited on the Mayor to protest against the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the use of their wares. We are not without sympathy for these gentlemen; but after all the safety of the city also needs to be looked after, and as we have a prohibitory ordinance the question is now not as to the enacting of a new one, but as to the enforcement of a law already on the books.

Getting Rid of Rubbish. The bill providing for the sale of the

lateral canals, which was left in the Governor's hands at the close of the legislative sessioh, has received the executive approval and is now a law. Under its provisions the useless Crooked Lake Canal is to be abandoned at once, although, as no provision was made by the Legislature for its maintenance this year, it would have been practically abandoned without the law. The Chemung Canal is to be abandoned at the close of the present season of navigation; the Chenango Canal extension on the 1st of May next, which makes the present season its last, and the Genesee Valley Canal is to be disposed of on or after September 30, 1878. The law makes, perhaps, too liberal reservations in the case of reservoirs and feeders and carefully protects local interests; but its main object, the release of the State from a heavy and objectless burden, makes it acceptable with all its imperfections. Some apprehension has been expressed that the delay in the abandonment and disposal of some of these useless canals may afford the next Legislature the opportunity to further postpone the operation of the law; but as Governor Robinson remains in office three years it is not at all probable that an attempt to cling any longer to the condemned laterals would be successful. The State may now be regarded as well rid of those unprofitable works.

A Chance for the Hack Drivers. Mr. Kavanagh, who has been active in promoting the enterprise of the Metropolitan Cheap Cab Company, and who speaks for the English stockholders, says in a letter to the HERALD published to-day, "Let me for once and all say that I am very desirous of having the present hackmen not only as drivers but as shareholders, so that our patrons may receive more civility and attention, and that the drivers of the cabs may have a personal interest in the welfare of the company." As Mr. Kavanagh represents a large amount of stock it will be the fault of the present hack drivers if they fail to enter into the new project and to reap their share of the profits it is certain to realize. They should learn by experience the wisdom of abandoning opposition to this improvement and enlisting in its support. The horse car companies have lost their chance of reaping the advantages of rapid transit. Instead of fighting that great public necessity they should have used their position and wealth to become its champions and owners. They should have sympathized with and aided the people, instead of opposing their interests and endeavoring to impose upon them at every turn. When labor-saving machines were first introduced farm laborers were ready to destroy them by violence; but they soon found that their work was lightened and that they were enabled to make more money than they did before the introduction of machinery. Both rapid transit and cheap cabs are inevitable. The horse car compa nies' opposition will be swept away by the former, just as the opposition of stage lines was swept away by the horse railroads. If the hack drivers avail themselves of the chance now open to them and become interested in the cheap cab movement they will progress with the times and reap with others the advantages of the new and prom-

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

ising enterprise.

Jeff Davis is poor. General Sherman has gone to Harrisburg. S. B. Mills will summer at Greenwood Lake. Theodore Tilton has just come out of the Yosemite. Carpenter is painting Anna Dickinson as Anne

Vice President Wheeler will summer in the White Mountains. Colonel Fitzhugh wonders why it is that old Grant is getting all the dinners.

Camden Post:-"We can't all be born in Ohio, but we can cuss those who are." Sanator Conkling's recent investment in Washington real estate was \$26,000.

A Canada woman cut her throat with a chip, and so ad the dead wood on herself. The Philadelphia Times mourns because the Mor mons did not kill Elijah Perkins.

The Grand Duke Nicholas says he shortly hopes to have a b'czar in Constantinople. Bunting is fashionable; and if you want to getfmar.

ried and buy a baby bunting, you may. Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine, arrived from West Point yesterday at the Fifth Avenue General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was

at the Windsor yesterday on his way to Washington. R. M. Pulsifer, proprietor of the Boston Herald, is on his way home from an extended tour of the West The Venus of Milo having had her arms restored to her can now scratch matches, as she seems inclined to

We daily receive many items from outsiders for the P. I., and desire to say that most of them are even orse than those printed in the column,

Evening Telegram:—"Riverton, N. J., has had a sen-tation in the birth of a four-legged chicken. Scientists are going down there to see if it isn't a new style Danbury News :- "If the salt in the ocean should be

pread over the land it would cover it to the depth of

000 feet, but it would kill business. So it is just as

well, perhaps, to leave it where it is." A Southern negro on the scaffold for ontrage and murder said, "I tell you I am with my Jesus. Don't do as I have done; but, if you do, put faith in the ora: He is merciful and will forgive. Till now He has made my yoke easy."

Boston Commercial Bulletin:—"A young gentleman who ventured West in the prevailing fashion of neckwear was immediately utilized by the thrilly gran gers, who smeared his lofty shirt collar with coal tar and set him up as a grasshopper trap."

The Russian Duke, at Paterson, yesterday morning,

was talking with Jackson about the beauties of America. Said Jackson, "When I went to Skapeateles acros the Shawangunck Mountains, I came back by the way of Chantaqua, Conshohocken, Susquehanna, Wissa-hikon and Cattaraugus, but I found no scenery pret-Sucasunna, Packanack, Wagaraw, Hopatcong and Acquackanonk." The Bussian looked in amazement at the utterer of these simple words, gasped "vitch,"

# THE WAR.

Arrival of the Czar at the Russian Headquarters.

TRACKED BY FATE OR FANATICISM

The European Powers Asked to Watch the Fight.

GETTING READY TO CROSS

Shelling of a Russian Pontoon Party.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 6, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Czar left Jassy yesterday afternoon for Ploejesti. In order to guard against any attempt on His Majesty's life during the journey safety trains were run before and behind the imperial train. These precautions were rendered necessary by the existence of a conspiracy to wreck the imperial train on its passage to Ploejesti. A later despatch announces the Czar's arrivel at the Russian headquarters about midnight.

### TRAIN WRECKERS.

Thé numerous accidents which have occurred on the Roumanian railways, since the advance of the Russian forces began, are supposed to have been the work of the conspirators.

### ALL WILL BE SETTLED. On next Thursday a grand council of war

will be held, when the future plan of action will be decided on. All the Grand Dukes will participate in the proceedings of the council, and it is confidently expected that an immediate forward movement will be de-COME, LOOK AT US.

The Emperor of Russia has decided on inviting all the foreign Powers to send diplomatic representatives to the Russian headquarters so that they can keep themselves thoroughly posted on the progress of

### SHREWDNESS OF THE CZAR.

By this arrangement the Czar will be kept informed of every change of sentiment in the European governments, and will be able to feel the political pulse of Europe as the war proceeds. During the stay of the Czar at Bucharest a state of siege will be proclaimed, the better to enable the authorities to deal with any conspiracy aimed at the life of His Imperial Majesty.

## PATALISM OR PACT.

From the constant precautions taken to ward off an unseen danger it is evident the Russian authorities are in possession of reliable information in reference to the conspiracy against the Czar's life, which is said to be of socialistic origin.

Prince Milan, of Servia, is not looked on with much favor at the Russian headquarters and will not visit the Emperor Alexander. He will remain at Belgrade, but will probably send some of his Ministers to pay his respects to the Czar at Ploe-

BEGINNING OF THE HOT WEATHER.

The weather in Roumania has turned verv hot and is having a very bad influence on the health of the Russian troops. This bad effect is especially noticeable among the troops camped in the swampy lands on the banks of the Danube. Sickness begins to prevail to an alarming extent and unless the Russians can soon succeed in crossing the river to the healthier southern bank the hospitals will be crowded.

## THE SINEWS OF WAR WANTING.

The great difficulty with which Russia will have to grapple in this war is the want of money. The Russian finances are in a very embarrassed condition, and for the last fortnight the troops have not received their extra war pay, at which there is considerable dissatisfaction among the soldierr GETTING INTO DEBT.

Already the difficulty of meeting the wa expenses is proving a heavy drain on the Russian resources, and there seems to be so inability to meet engagements promptly. The payment to the Roumanian railways for the transportation of men and materal has fallen into arrears, and some twelve million francs are now due without muh prospect of being paid.

JEALOUSY AMONG THE CHIEFS.

Disagreements have arisen between the Grand Duke and General Niefojschetky which have rendered it necessary for he Czar to assume the supreme command.

## THE MOUCHARDS.

The arrival of a number of the Russan secret police at Bucharest is announce. This is probably merely a reinforcement

## TURKISH COUNCIL OF WAR.

From Pera the HERALD corresponent telegraphs that a council of war was seld on Monday at the Scrakierate, at which the Sultan presided.

## MUZZLING THE PRESS.

The Minister of War has issued order to the local journals forbiding them topub-